The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,027.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	88 0
—— including postage .... „	73 0
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One, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GODFREY—August 26th, at 18, Civil Lines, Poona, of dysentery, Robert W. Godfrey, Esq., Surveyor, aged 43.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, and employed in the conveyance of Government Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days:—

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	& 21	Leave Bussorah	9	& 23
„ Kurrachee	18	5	„ Fao	25	9
„ Gwadur	22	26	„ Bushire	27	11
„ Muscat	25	29	„ Lingas	29	13
	Oct.				
„ B. Abbas 17		1	„ B. Abbas	1	15
„ Lingas 18		2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire 21		5	„ Gwadur	5	19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	28	7	Arrive Bombay	19	24

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 569 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 759 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.

THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain Jones, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about 21st instant.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "MALACCA," (1,683 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain W. Macnamara, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th September, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th September, 1868.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(*With quick despatch.*)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

BARQUE HADDINGTON, from London. Consignees are requested to take notice that this Ship has arrived, and is now ready to discharge Cargo.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 15th September, 1868.

DAVID JOSEPH,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,

36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL, Ramle in the environs of Alexandria, An English Hotel in EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Sores, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S

ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 20 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—E. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Mecan Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co. :—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of a aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

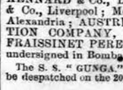
The S. S. "GUNGA" 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(*Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.*)



THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Woon, will be despatched on MONDAY, 28th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. Mayhew, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 19th, 21st, and 22nd instant, on account of the Parsee Pateti (New Year's Day) HOLIDAYS.

J. HECTOR, Agent.

Bombay, 15th September 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, by direction of the Chairman, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of September 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the consideration of the Finance Committee's Report on the question of maintaining the Municipal License Tax.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jensing's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrug-ted Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dressing Suits.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
4	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	2	Hand Portmanteau
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Owned Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1866 and of the BOMBAY and COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

UPON reading the affidavit of Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER JAMES SHAW, the Liquidator of the said Company, and the Exhibits thereto annexed, and upon hearing the Solicitor for the said Liquidator, I do order that all persons holding Share Certificates or Letters of Allotment for Shares in the abovenamed Company, do produce the same to the Liquidator of the said Company, at the Office of the said Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, Bombay, on or before THURSDAY, the 17th day of September instant; in default whereof I do order that the holders of such Share Certificates or Letters of Allotment be excluded from the participating in any distribution of assets of the said Company, and that the Liquidator do distribute such unclaimed dividends amongst the remaining shareholders of the said Company.—Dated this 3rd day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

(Signed) C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY, CURRUMSEY NANSEY, AMERSEY HEMJEE, LILADHUR VISSER, RAJPALL DEWSEY, CHAMPSEY DOSSA, and LUCKUMSEY DEROO, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded as Merchants in Bombay in copartnership under the name, style, and firm of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY & Co., and who under the name of COOVERJEE JEWRAZ and URRUMSEY NANSEY also lately traded as Merchants in copartnership with BHARMUL PURSUT under the name, style, and firm of PURBUT JETSEY and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Trustees of the above Estate, I do hereby sanction a FINAL DISTRIBUTION by the said Trustees of the ASSETS of the said Estate, and do order that all the Creditors of the said Estate who shall not have sent in particulars of their Claims to the said Trustees, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, in the Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the First day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, be peremptorily excluded from such Final and every previous Distribution of Assets of the said Estate; an I direct that this Order be advertised in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay twice a week for three weeks.—Dated 4th day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the said Trustees.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew Obacco.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 120 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Biswiee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Putoo, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, shirting, habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL
Umritsur, 1st Octobe 1867.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN MEYRICK KING is admitted a PARTNER into our FIRM from the 1st July 1868.

Geo. S. KING & Co.

NOTICE.—The Office of the undersigned has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 4 Meadow Street to No. 2 Bell Lane, Fort, (adjoining the French Bank).

HOWARD BROTHERS.

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 20th instant, for SUPPLYING MATERIALS and ERECTING BUILDINGS for STEAM HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESSES at Khamgaum. Particulars can be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 9th September 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING called for FRIDAY the 18th instant has been POSTPONED till the following TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'Clock P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September 1868.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN (European) just arrived in India, wishes to enter a MERCHANT'S OFFICE. He thoroughly understands the Drug, Gum and Drysaltery business, having served six years in one of the leading London firms.

After a certain period he would feel disposed to introduce Capital.

Unexceptionable references.

Address by letter in first place to "F. W. D.," Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of TWO SHILLINGS in the POUND Sterling, having been declared payable to all Creditors of the Corporation whose Claims have been duly admitted, I hereby give Notice that the same will be PAYABLE at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

WILLIAM STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Iphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

MRS. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING,

AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

NOTICE.—PAPETI (Parsee New Years' Day) HOLIDAY, occurring on 22nd instant, the undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 19th, 21st, and 22nd instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WISDRAM, Manager.

For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1868.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—The Official Liquidators having obtained leave from SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, by an Order dated 29th August 1868, "to sell and dispose of separately, or together, by Public Sale or Private Auction, in such parcels as they shall think fit, all or any of the debts and claims of the said Official Liquidators upon Contributories or other Debtors of the said Corporation upon such terms and conditions as to the said Official Liquidators shall seem meet," NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are now prepared to receive offers for the sale of the said Assets of the Corporation, particulars of which may be ascertained on application at the Office of the Liquidators, 24, Rampart Row. Should there be any outstanding claims unsold within one month from this date, a List thereof will then be published, in the Local Newspapers preparatory to a sale by Public Auction.

F. A. SPENCER, } Official Liquidators.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, }

24, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st September 1868.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,

(Act XXV. of 1862),

Annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the Superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

N. B.—This Edition contains new Indices and nearly six hundred and fifty Judgments and Orders of the Superior Courts.

By H. T. PRINSEP,

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Price Rs. 15: or by Post, Rs. 16, cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,.....BOMBAY.
THACKER, SPINK, & Co.,.....CALCUTTA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1, OR £2 PER SHARE, UPON THE SHARES OF THIS COMPANY, HAVING ALREADY Rs. 87-4-4, OR £8 PAID, MAKING Rs. 109-1-5, OR £10 PER SHARE, CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company, holding shares in India upon which Rs. 87-4-4, or £8 per share, have been already called up, are required to PAY a FURTHER CALL of Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share (making Rs. 109-1-5, or £10 per share), on or before the 13th day of October next at the "New Bank of Bombay, Limited," and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 13th day of October, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the "Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 109-1-5 per share) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

WALTER KNOX,
Acting Agent
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1868.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—CASH.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 8th June 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.
CHINA.	
Gold Bullion	5,12,350
„ Coin	11,500
„ Sovereigns	1,90,509
Silver Bullion	11,05,770
„ Coin	31,000
„ Dollars	68,660
CEYLON.	
Gold Sovereigns	1,10,000
Silver	5,00,000
AFRICAN COAST.	
Silver Coin	25,500
Silver Dollars	55,000
SUEZ.	
Gold Coin	3,200
Silver Bullion	2,03,050
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
Gold Coin	27,425
Silver Coin	1,41,870
„ Dollars	2,000
CALCUTTA.	
Silver Bullion	31,20,000
Rupees	7,00,000
GREAT BRITAIN.	
Rupees	5,051
CONCAN, BRITISH.	
Silver Coin	400
Total Gold Rs.	7,38,475
„ Silver „	59,58,091
Total for the week	Rs. 67,21,563
Previously Imported in the year 1868	2,57,87,072
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th June 1868	3,25,08,635
Ditto same period 1867	4,71,85,948
Decrease	Rs. 1,46,77,310

EXPORTS.	Rs.
CEYLON.	
Silver Coin	3,54,000
Gold Bullion	2,200
Gold Coin	700
Silver	42,500
Silver Coin	2,000
Rupees	10,000
CONCAN, BRITISH.	
Silver Bullion	5,000
Silver Coin	60,000
Rupees	20,000
GUJERAT, BRITISH.	
Silver Bullion	34,292
Rupees	15,000
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
Silver Coin	54,000
KURRACHEE STEAMER.	
Gold Bullion	4,000
CALCUTTA.	
Gold Bullion	400
Total Gold Rs. 14,300	
„ Silver „ 5,36,792	
Total for the week	Rs. 6,11,092
Previously Exported in the year 1868	1,26,12,893
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th June 1868	1,32,23,988
Ditto same period 1867	1,92,62,052
Decrease	Rs. 60,38,064

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(Englishman, September 11.)

The amount of general business transacted during the past week has been considerable; twelve vessels have secured full cargoes of which particulars are annexed. For London and Liverpool there has been a good business also at previous rates, and chiefly by vessels that will clear before the Holidays; the last working day is the 19th instant, and business will be resumed on the 5th October.

The latest quotations are for London, Linseed £2-1-3 per ton, Jute £2 to £2-2-6 per ton, Poppy Seed £2-12-6 per ton, Rice £1 per ton.

Light freight 12 5 to £2-7-6 per ton.

For Liverpool.—Linseed £1-17-6 per ton, Jute £1-15 to £1-17-6 per ton, Rice £1 per ton, Cotton none.

ENGAGEMENTS.

For London.—"Medea," 390 tons Linseed at £2-2-6 and 200 tons at £2-1-3 per ton, and 100 tons Rice at £1 per ton. "City of Cashmere," 250 tons Linseed at £2-2-6, and 400 tons at £2-1-3, and 300 tons Jute at £2-1-3 per ton. "City of Pekin" 300 tons Linseed at £2-1-3 per ton. "City of Tanjore," 300 tons Rice at 1/3. 6d. per ton, 300 tons Linseed at £2 1-3 and 3 0 tons Linseed, 302 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Stonehouse," 450 tons Linseed at £2-1-3 per ton, and 400 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "St. Munga," 50 tons Jute at £2-1-3 and 300 tons at £2 per ton. "Star of Albion," 100 tons Jute, to fill up, at £2 per ton. "Forfarshire, 100 bags Turmeric at £2-15, and 100 tons Jute to fill up, at £1-17-5 per ton. "Surrey," 10 tons Jute at £2, and 1,500 chests of Tea at £2-5 per ton. "Superb," 250 tons Rice at £1, and 200 tons Jute at £2-2-6 per ton. "Malabar," 600 tons Linseed at £1-13-9 per ton via Trinidad. "Furness Abbey," 300 tons Jute at £2-2-6 per ton. "Scimitar, 300 tons Jute at £2 per ton.

For Liverpool.—"Remington," 400 tons Jute at £1-17-6, and 300 tons Linseed at £1-17-6, and 100 tons at £2 per ton. "Saint Monan," 100 tons Jute at £1-17-6 per ton.

For the Clyde.—" City of Nankin" a full cargo of Jute at £2-2-6 per ton.

For Dundee.—"Horsa" iron ship, and "Cornwallis" iron ship, both at £2-1-6 per ton for full cargoes of Jute.

For Demerara.—"John Ritson," 518 tons, a full cargo of Rice at £3 per ton.

For Boston.—" F. B. Fay," a full cargo at 88½ per ton.

For New York.—" Vernon" a full cargo at 3/3 per ton, 600 tons at 89½ per ton. " Tiber," 600 tons, at 89 per ton.

For Colombo.—" Iron Crown," a full cargo of Rice at 13 annas per bag, "Kirkham," a full cargo at 13 annas.

For Madras.—" Jeane D'Arc" at 12 annas per bag.

For Mauritius.—" Legion of Honor" 1,200 tons at Rs. 1 per bag. To load at the rice ports next season.—" Legion of Honor", a full cargo at £3-7-6 per ton open charter. " Iron Crown," Akyab to Liverpool direct at £3-1-3 per ton.

CARRINGTON & Co., Ship Brokers,
4, Clive Street.

9th September, 1868.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Brett, Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.
Cooper, Major, 13th Native Infantry, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Cooper, Major, 13th Native Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH SEPTEMBER.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool...Cotton....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s 6d. do.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland...Cotton....£4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic foot
China ....Cotton.... Rs. 2 to 3 per bale.
Mauritius .Gram .... Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 16	Avon	Owens	Glasgow, May 13.
	William Fairburn	Allan	Liverpool, May 24.
	Monarchy	Day	London, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 16	Howden	Bell	Calcutta.
	Golden City	Jones	Batavia.
	Caroline	Young	Mozambique.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Tiree*, Morgan, to Moulmein.
Ship *Napier*, Purdy, to Callao.
Ship *Reptun*, Brady, to Mauritius.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MADRAS 16TH, 1-30 P.M.—French Mail Steamer "Labourdonnais" left for Calcutta at 12-35 P.M.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16TH, 10-23 A.M.—Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 14th, via Russia 10th

LATEST DATES BY DAWK OR STEAMER.

ADEN	Sept. 4	MADRAS	Sept. 10
CALCUTTA	Sept. 11	SHANGHAI	Aug. 16
HONGKONG	Aug. 21	SINGAPORE	Aug. 29
KURRACHEE	Sept. 12	SUEZ	Aug. 23
LONDON (*viâ Marseilles*)	Aug. 21		

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 18th Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

September	18	November	13
October	2	„	27
„	16	December	11
„	30	„	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	20	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

October	3	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.

A Mail leaves for Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

For Post Towns on	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
the N. B. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A.M.	12 Noon.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	12 Noon.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A.M.	7½ A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The S. S. "WEST INDIAN'S" departure for Singapore and Hongkong has been POSTPONED to the 24th instant, on which date she will leave without fail.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, fresh YORK HAMS, recently imported, to be had at the Shop of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings, at (12) Twelve Annas per Pound. *Terms*—CASH.

KEROSENE OIL! KEROSENE OIL!! KEROSENE OIL!!! of first quality, imported direct from the United States. Price now reduced to (Rs. 8) RUPEES EIGHT per CASE of ten GALLONS. Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE SON & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and of the BOMBAY HOUSE and LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 14th day of September 1868 presented to the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by H. G. DUNLOP, a Creditor of the abovenamed Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, on the 3rd day of October next, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

Bombay, 16th September 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, and in the matter of the ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (in Liquidation.)

UPON hearing MR. PEILE, Attorney for BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, and CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE CHINOY, the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society, and upon reading the Affidavit of Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, one of such Liquidators, sworn in the matter on the 10th day of July instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said Oriental Insurance Society do send in statements of such claims, in writing, to the said Liquidators at their Office, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, being the registered office of the Oriental Insurance Society in Bombay, on or before the first day of December next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in, and further that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus assets (if any) of the said Oriental Insurance Society amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further direct that this my order shall be advertized in London in the *London Gazette* and *Times* Newspapers, and shall also be advertized in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places—viz., Calcutta and Hongkong.—Dated this 10th day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department*, which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

Hosiery,	Hats,
Shirts,	Helmets,
Collars,	Boots,
Neckties,	Portmanteaus,
Scarves,	Overland Trunks,
Umbrellas,	Railway Rugs,

and every description of *Travelling Requisites*.

NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his extensive stock of Woollens, comprising a varied assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods of the best English manufacture.

The stock being regularly replenished by monthly arrivals of the most fashionable Patterns, NANSEE KHYRAZ hopes, by being able to offer to his Customers the newest style of Goods, to meet with a continuance and increase of that support with which he has been favoured during the past fifteen years, and which it will be his aim—by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to his care—to deserve.

All-wool Tweed Suit	from	Rs. 30
Colored Flannel Sleeping Suit	from	„ 12
Flannel Shirt	from	„ 6

FOR SALE, a single barrelled small bore match RIFLE —by Henry, in case, with fittings complete.

THIRD FLOOR TO BE LET—suitable for a Married Man, or three Bachelors, 13, Meadow Street.

CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

IVORY-BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, with gilt rims and clasp, and carved ivory monogram, in morocco lock-cases, silk-lined ..... Rs. 38 0

VELVET-BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on the side, in morocco lock-cases, silk-lined 25 0

MOROCCO-BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 8 to 20 0

COMMON PRAYER BOOK, gentleman's size, about 5 by 3, bound in *limp* morocco, ribbon edges, with or without grolier cross on side, *the rubrics printed in red* 5 0

DITTO, the same in *large type*, making the book *thicker* 7 0

DITTO, Diamond type, size 3¾ by 2½, bound *limp* morocco, ribbon edges, red rubrics 3 12

DITTO, without red rubrics, *plain* morocco 2 8

DIAMOND PRAYER BOOK, ivory-bound, with gilt rims and clasp, and ivory cross or monogram, in morocco lock case, silk-lined 10 8

LARGE TYPE COMMON PRAYER BOOK, size 9 by 6, bound *plain* morocco 14 0

A VARIETY in other bindings, ranging from Rs. 3 to 15 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BAGSTER'S PRESENTATION FAMILY BIBLES, bound in Turkey morocco, elegant, with clasp, in three sizes, respectively. Rs. 35, 43, and 55

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, second edition. Copies may now be had. Half bound, and interleaved with plain paper. Price Rs. 21.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BENGAL LAW REPORTS.—Specimen copies of the first part may now be seen. Annual Subscription Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1869.—A large supply of almost all the numbers has now been received.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Now Ready.

MACPHERSON on the LAW OF MORTGAGE in the MOFUSSIL. Fifth edition, by NINIAN HILL THOMSON, Esq. Rs. 11.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BENGAL DIRECTORY, 1868. Abridged and Corrected Edition. Octavo, sewed. Rs. 6.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KINGLAKE'S HISTORY of the CRIMEAN WAR. Vols. III., IV. Rs. 24.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GRADY on the HINDOO LAW of INHERITANCE. Rs. 22.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

READY THIS DAY AT NOON.

SECOND EDITION OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

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MAP OF INDIA.
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Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
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Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
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ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 19th, 21st, and 22nd instant, on account of PAPETI (Parsee New Year's Day).

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. SALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th September 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of THOMAS DIVER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL ACCOUNT of the Liquidation has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court. WM SIM, Trustee.

Bombay, 15th September 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Municipal Commissioner will receive Tenders for the construction of about 300 wrought IRON CAGES for the protection of young trees.

A sample Cage may be seen at the Municipal Workshops at Boree Bunder.

Tenders, stating price per cwt. (including oiling, painting, and delivery) are to be sent in to the Municipal Commissioner on or before the 25th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Apollo House, 15th September 1868.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On THURSDAY, 1st October, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 8th day of May, 1863, by order of the Mortgagee, PEER MAHOMED NUTHOO, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, SYED EBRAHIM BIN SYED AHMED,—All that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, and fronting the west side of Tank Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1535 and 3102, and assessed No. 31, containing by admeasurement 551 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Tank Street, on or towards the north by the house of Govind, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhugwandas.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALALL and Co.'s Office, 6, Rampart Row.

NOW READY, PART III. OF THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868.

AN attempt is being made in England to reform our system of military administration, and not before it is wanted. Out here a similar reform is not less urgently required. We think it is Ségur who says, that when the members of the various administrative services of the army were reviewed at Wilna in 1812 they presented the appearance of a large army. We have little doubt the same effect would be produced were all the civil clerks connected with the army to be assembled, say on that fine parade, the Maidan at Calcutta. Not only is the number of Baboos and half-caste writers employed in the various military offices enormous, but they are supplemented by a vast array of enlisted soldiers, non-commissioned officers and privates temporarily withdrawn from their legitimate duties to work in Regimental Orderly-rooms, and Brigade Major's, Quarter Master General's and Adjutant General's offices. The cost of this enormous corps of clerks is enough to make the hair of Mr. Cobden's ghost stand on end. Take, for instance, the military estimates for Bengal for 1868-69, and turn to "Army and Garrison Staff." We shall find, excluding the pay of commissioned officers,—because only a portion of their time is supposed to be spent in the office,—that the purely office expenses amount to no less a sum than Rs. 4,52,565. The administration of the army, including in this case the salaries of all the officials, but excluding the personal staff of the Governor-General and three Lieutenant-Governors, is more than double, or Rs. 9,95,910. The purely office expenses of the Commissariat, Stud, Clothing, Barrack, Judge Advocate-General's, Medical, Advance, Educational, and Sanitary departments amount to Rs. 8,39,049. These sums being added together give a total of Rs. 22,87,524 as the office expenses of the various staffs. It is difficult to obtain exact results in dealing with an Indian budget, which seems to be compiled purposely in such a manner as may make close criticism impossible. We believe, however, that we have rather under, than over, stated the office expenses of the different departments. We have also not taken into calculation the office expenses of regiments, which, however, cannot be at the least below Rs. 2,20,000, making in round numbers the total sum spent on offices some Rs. 25,00,000 per annum, or about 3¾ per cent. on the total military budget of Rs. 6,84,97,060. If this vast expenditure produced results advantageous to the army, we should be happy to compound by increased efficiency for a little extravagance. Such, however, is not the case. In the Barrack and Commissariat Departments the public is plundered wholesale, while the confusion in the Pay Department is evident and notorious. The whole system of supplying stationery is also grossly extravagant and without due check. The demands on the Post Office are simply ludicrous. The most trifling question involves an expenditure of postage and stationery, which in many cases far exceeds the money value of the disputed point. The object of the authorities really seems to be that of giving employment to as many clerks as want places, expending the largest possible amount of paper, and increasing the labours of the Post Office to the very utmost. The slightest reference to the central authorities is like a fragment of rock cast from the top of the Alps. Unimportant at first it increases as it proceeds, till the first modest memorandum returns to the sender completely smothered under a mass of undigested correspondence, showing how the central authorities excel in the noble game of battledore and shuttlecock. To use the official simile of the proper channel, the insignificant little rivulet, which takes its rise in some regimental orderly-room, passes through so many channels, and receives such numerous accessions from the different fountains on their banks, that when it returns after many wanderings it has become a mighty though turgid river, and quite unrecognisable by those who witnessed its departure. As to the different clerks, great and small, who manufacture all the spoiled paper which is perpetually descending in an unpleasant shower all over the country, they like the system of course, for it is their very *raison d'etre*, but with the unfortunate regimental and staff officers who are thus pestered it is quite a different thing. They probably came into the army from a real love of soldiering, and find when too late that they are daily being more and more converted into military clerks, and that as far as the real exercise of their profession goes they might as well have passed their lives as bankers' or merchants' clerks. In fact the officers of the army in this country are little better than military Baboos, and in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions their lot is not a trifle better. Things, indeed, have come to such a pass, that the efficiency of an officer is not judged by his military qualities, but by his proficiency in those acquirements which are popularly supposed to be valued rather in the City than in the tented field. An eye for a position, skill in handling troops, the power of controlling men by the combined influence of discipline and of personal efficiency, are thought much less of in these days than regularity and punctuality in the preparation and transmission of lists of barrack furniture, or returns of good gardeners, or skilful mechanics. The military authorities have gone quite mad, and so minute are their enquiries, so constant their demands for returns of every description, that purely military duties seem to be considered as quite secondary matters. Neither a staff officer nor the commander of a regiment could possibly, when on active service, perform both his office and his military work. One of the two must be neglected, and of course in the case of a man worth anything the choice is not doubtful. There are, however, many "highly respectable officers," to use the Duke of Wellington's sarcastic phrase, who painfully halt between the two duties like the ass between two bundles of hay. Of course the result is that both duties are imperfectly performed, whereas the same individuals, if not uselessly made slaves of the desk, would probably prove themselves very tolerable officers. This cannot be a proper state of things, for the most important and thoroughly accepted of all military maxims lays it down that in peace a soldier should always be in training for war, and that the same system should as far as possible be carried on in the barrack yard and before the enemy. The direct reverse is the case in the British army, and especially that part of it which is quartered in this country. We painfully elaborate a scheme which must fall to pieces as soon as hostilities begin. Whence then this outrage on common sense? The question is one which can be easily answered. The evil is the result of intense and exaggerated centralization. Highly paid officers are nominally entrusted with important commands, and are supposed to be responsible for everything which goes on in their district, and yet in every trifling matter they are compelled to refer to Head Quarters. An increase of eight annas a month to the wages of a bazaar sweeper, or the appropriation of an empty building, intended for, but not used as, a reading room, for a female hospital, such are the petty matters which cannot be settled without the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. We have no hesitation in saying that half the returns sent, and references made, to Head Quarters are utterly unnecessary, that they give a vast amount of useless work to regimental and staff officers, that they cost a large sum of money, and, finally, that they weaken those habits of independent action, and that sense of ultimate responsibility without which Generals are apt to become little better than transmitting agents.

LORD MAYO has at least *one* apologist in this country. There is one journal disposed to welcome his appointment, and worship the rising sun, although the beams of the luminary are not yet above the horizon. The odd exception is the *Hindu Reformer*, and we only notice his remarks, first, because a reforming Hindu is a rarity, and an advocate of Mr. Disraeli's latest contempt for the public, when it is opposed to party welfare, is still more difficult to find. Next, we allude to the paper, in passing, because, as a matter of course, the judgment of our native contemporary is based on an ignorance of the facts excusable in one who can have had no opportunities of becoming familiar with them. Lord Mayo's friendly critic seems to think that our promised Viceroy is a new and almost untried man in public life, and that he has had few opportunities of showing his legislative and administrative ability; whereas Lord Mayo has served the long apprenticeship of twenty years, during which period he has established a character for good nature and hard riding, and has proved himself invaluable as a party man. He has been twice Secretary for Ireland, once as Lord Naas, and now as the Earl of Mayo, having been promoted the second time to a seat in the Cabinet. But during the whole period spent by him in public life, no one, not even the members of his own party, great and small, looked upon him as a politician above the average. He was an useful subordinate, good for a speech in a debate, popular in the House of Commons regarded as the best club in the empire, and a sure vote at all times. So that, as our Hindu contemporary will see, he had plenty of time to make a mark, and he has made none. His reputation in the House of Commons and in the departments, never equalled that of the present Governor of Bombay. We quite agree with the *Reformer* that if Lord Mayo is apt for business, a man of large sympathy and liberal-minded views, and one resolved to promote the well-being of the people, his case would be greatly improved. But there would still be one little item wanting,—*ability*, as well as a benevolent desire to govern for the common good. As to large minded views, Lord Mayo's antecedents are against him. Throughout his political career he has been more or less associated with the least just and liberal party in Ireland—the party which, as long as it could, upheld every one of the most infamous and oppressive measures levelled expressly at the native Irish—and although Lord Mayo has proved somewhat pliable, yet his training has not been one that, *à priori*, fits him for the work of Government in India. Still, a bigot at home, is not always a bigot in India, and on this score we should not think of objecting to the appointment of Lord Mayo. But the *Reformer* ought to know the kind of policy, and how far removed it has been from large-mindedness, with which Lord Mayo has been identified. Another point in the article referred to is of even more consequence. The English journals do *not* stigmatize the use which Mr. Disraeli has made of his patronage, and object to Lord Mayo because he is a *party* man; but because he is not a first-rate man of his party, and owes his selection to the lowest kind of political exigency—base personal interest. The proof that the intended Viceroy is not objected to because he is a Conservative—another error in the native mind—lies in the fact that the appointment of Lord Salisbury, a Conservative of Conservatives, would have been hailed with a chorus of approval in England. The article we have selected for criticism shows how impossible it is even for the educated Hindu to appreciate the motives of English publicists, and even comprehend the fact, about which they write. In fact, they stand in a position similar to that of ordinary French writers when they condescend to enlighten the Parisians upon the public affairs of Great Britain. These considerations reduce the testimony of our reforming contemporary to a low value; but we can well imagine that Lord Mayo's English apologist will derive some consolation from the fact that they have succeeded in hoodwinking *one* native Indian supporter, whose effusion is at all events not much less deplorable than the elaborate efforts of party apologists at home.

AMONG the minor nuisances of this fortunate isle we may fairly recognize the Rats. How they swarm! Go where you will rats are almost as plentiful as frogs in the swamps, and at night many of the horrid creatures are nearly as noisy, although it may be said to the credit of some, that they practice the golden rule of silence, and perform stealthily their appointed tasks. Two or three recent and tragic instances of man-eating rats and rat-eaten men ought to arouse attention to the disgusting prevalence of these loathsome animals. We may not inaptly apply to Bombay the descriptive lines in Browning's Pied Piper of rat-infested Hamelin.

Rats!
They fought the dogs and killed the cats,
And bit the babies in the cradles,
And ate the cheeses out of the vats
And licked the soup from the cook's own ladles,
Split open the kegs of salted sprats,
Made nests inside men's Sunday hats,
And even spoiled the women's chats,
By drowning their speaking
With shrieking and squeaking,
In fifty different sharps and flats.

The rats of Bombay are not at all inferior to the rats of Hamelin, either in capacity for strident uproar, or impudence. Hear them, and see them in the Fort or Marine Lines at night, or in the grain market by day! They are so boisterous, plump, and well to do, you might be excused for thinking that they had all been directors and speculators in the great share mania, now so industriously sought to be revived in the interests of rodent bipeds. But when one comes to reflect, one sees that the rat and the speculator have a like *raison d'etre*—the speculator feeds on gullibility and fattens, when he does fatten, on human weakness; and the rat grows sleek on filth and corruption, levying toll on toes and grain-sacks by way of dessert. No doubt the practical question is how to get rid of both classes of predatory animals. In the Parisian markets they pay a man £60 a year to hunt and slay the ferocious hordes infesting the cellars and levying tribute on the stalls. But there is a surer mode of waging war—cut off the supplies. We do not want a Ratcatcher-General on the staff of public servants; the work must be done by the Purifier-General. The prevalence of rats is conclusive evidence of a dirty community—remove the garb

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in its library rooms on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 4 P. M. :—

PRESENT—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, President, in the chair.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President.

Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R.A.S., Vice-President.

MEMBERS—W. Loudon, Esq.; T. W. Ward, Esq., F.R.C.S.; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs; the Hon'ble Alex. Brown; C. M. Keir, Esq.; W. M. Wood, Esq.; Major J. T. Annesley; Assistant Surgeon Wellington Grey, M.B.; J. E. C. Pryce, Esq., F.R.G.S.; Prof. F. J. Candy, M.A.; R. Proctor-Sims, Esq., C.E., F.R.G.S.; Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurung, Esq., G.G.M.C.; N. Fernandes, Esq.; Raghunath Narayan, Esq.; Kahandas Muncharam, Esq.; Nowrojee Furdoonjee Esq.; Vundrawandass Purshotamdass, Esq.; Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq.; J. N. Mendonça, Esq., C.G.M.C.; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

MEMBER ELECTED WITHOUT A BALLOT—His Highness the Hon'ble Sir Juwansingjee, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Edur.

MEMBERS ELECTED BY A BALLOT—C. E. Fox, Esq., M.A., Barrister at Law, Master and Registrar in Equity; Colin A. Browning, Esq., M.A., Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces; James Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Principal Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution; George Hooper, Esq., Editor of the "Bombay Gazette;" Miltiades B. Manuel, Esq., and Theodore A. Viasto, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

LETTERS READ.—No. 50 of 1868 from Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Native General Library. From Gopinath Sadashewjee, Esq., Secretary to the executors of the will of the late Sett Gokuldas Tejpal; and Memos Nos. 2572 and 2676 of 1868-69 dated 20th and 27th August 1868, respectively, from the Hon'ble Sir A. Grant, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

PRESENTS TO THE LIBRARY.

1. Wilson, (John) Idiomatical Exercises illustrative of the phraseology and structure of the English and Marathi languages; with a review of the Marathi Dictionary. Fifth edition, improved, 12mo. Bombay, 1868. Presented by the Author.

2. Bibliotheca Indica, new series, No. 141. The Aini Akbari. Fasciculus VI., 4to. Calcutta, 1868. Presented by the Government of Bombay.

3. Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations, 1867. Vol. 6th, 4to. Bombay, 1868. Presented by the Government of Bombay.

4. Mendonça, (J. N.) Topography of the Island of Karanjah, post 8vo. Bombay, 1868. (2 copies). By the Author.

5. Rivara, (J. H. da Cunha-) O Chronista de Tissuary. Periodico Mensal, edited by. No. 32 for August 1868. Nova-Goa, 1868. Presented by the Editor.

6. Thakur Goculdas Tejpal, the last will and testament of, with an English translation, 8vo. Bombay, 1868. Presented by the Executors of the will of the late Sett Goculdas Tejpal.

7. Reports on native papers for the weeks ending 25th July and 1st August 1868. Presented by the Hon'ble Sir A. Grant, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

The following report from the committee of management was then read by the Hon'ble the President:—

The committee having been requested in terms of the resolution passed at last meeting to draw up an address to Dr. Birdwood, recognising the services he has rendered to the Society, and to consider and report as to the mode in which those services may be most suitably acknowledged, beg to lay before the meeting the draft of an address which they have proposed for adoption, and recommend that a subscription amongst the members of the Society for a testimonial to Dr. Birdwood be opened at the rate of Rs. 25 for each member desirous of subscribing.

James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary, then read the following address:—

To G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.D., Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c. &c.

SIR,—We, the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the occasion of your retirement from the office of Honorary Secretary, desire to express the sense we entertain of the valuable services you have so zealously and efficiently rendered during the period you were officially connected with the Society. It is very seldom that an event can occur in the history of our Society to occasion regret so great and so well-founded as that of your retirement. Our regret is increased that this should be rendered necessary by failing health, the result of energetic and unceasing labours, of which there are few of the various interests of Bombay that have not had their share, and the largest share has been given to our Society. More than six years have passed since you were appointed to the office of Honorary Secretary, and each year has but made more plain to us the value of your services. We find that during the seven years before your appointment we purchased 1,309 works in 1,896 volumes, whereas during the last six and a half years we have added to our library 3,505 works in 6,200 volumes, or about three times the former number. We find, too, that during the previous seven years the number of members added to our list was—resident 70, and non-resident 29, total 99. Whereas during your tenure of office we have elected 262 resident members, and 77 non-resident members, or a total of 339. So, again, the last balance-sheet before you succeeded to the office of Honorary Secretary, that of 1861—showed receipts Rs. 10,568-9-6, expenditure Rs. 5,328-15, cash in hand Rs. 5,239-10-6. While our balance-sheet for last year exhibits receipts Rs. 34,489-0-7, expenditure Rs. 23,390-15-3, cash in hand Rs. 11,098 1-4. The receipts are more than treble, the expenditure more than quadruple, and the balance in hand double. Such results need no comment. To your energetic advocacy of the claims of the Society and to your personal action and influence, we owe in a large degree several other valuable contributions. In 1864 Government sactioned a sum of Rs. 300 per mensem for the general purposes of the Society. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in 1864 made a donation of Rs. 8,000 for the purchase of a valuable collection of coins and the fitting up of a room for their custody and exhibition. The same gentleman most liberally added the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of works on Oriental Literature. Mr. Premchund Roychund gave Rs. 10,000 for fitting up the room assigned to Oriental Literature. The late Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett presented Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of works on Natural History. In 1863, during your secretaryship and with your assistance, a complete catalogue of our books—the first since 1845—was published, and year by year since that time the catalogue has been kept complete up to date by supplements both alphabetical and classified. The 22nd, 23rd, and 24th numbers of the Society's Journal have been brought out under your editorship, and Number 25 is now in the press. You have yourself contributed papers which will be found in these numbers. We must not omit an interesting feature of the latter part of your tenure of office—the awakening of an interest with respect to the Society's objects in the minds of the native chiefs and the higher classes in the Mofussil—especially in the most promising part of the presidency, Kattiawar. We have recounted the tangible results of your secretaryship, many of them material, and all of them such as can be easily estimated. But each member of his own knowledge can speak of other services not less real, which have in a very special manner characterised your term of office. Always present in the Society's rooms, your care for our comfort and convenience, your efficient management, and your pride in the reputation of the Society, have been everywhere conspicuous. And a Society such as ours, the foremost literary and scientific institution in an important city, has many offices to perform to others than its members. It has a character to sustain towards the general public, and even towards more distant communities as represented not unfrequently by visitors; at times by visitors of distinction. In all these respects it is but little to say that the Society and Bombay have been worthily represented. Many who have been sojourners amongst us will have a pleasant retrospect of information supplied, interest evinced, and numberless kind attentions shown and services courteously rendered. Our Society has been pre-eminent for the excellence of the service rendered to it by the line of able and earnest secretaries which it has had the good fortune to secure, and your name will be honourably associated with those of Erskine, Vans Kennedy, Malcolmson, and Carter. The traditions of such men are an earnest and guarantee for those who shall follow them. The high tone and character which the secretaries have always helped to give to the Society tell on its future as well as on the present, for we may be sure that the successors of such men will be stimulated and encouraged as well as guided by the examples of zeal and high-mindedness left by those who have gone before. The Society thus receives a valuable legacy in addition to the advantage of actual services rendered by each such officer, and we feel assured you will not suffer by comparison with those who are to be found in the list of your predecessors, though it is a record of which the Society may well be proud. To mark our sense of the many obligations under which you have placed the Society—we have opened a subscription amongst the members for the purpose of a testimonial to be hereafter presented to you—and with our best wishes for the improvement of your impaired health and for your future welfare and prosperity.—We are, &c.

Proposed by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President, and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs,—"That the address now read and the recommendation of the committee to open a subscription amongst the members of the Society for a testimonial to Dr. Birdwood be adopted."—Carried unanimously.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the Library for their valuable presents, and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday, the 8th October next.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this afternoon, at 5 P.M.

ELECTIONS UNDER RULE XXII., OF THE SOCIETY.—R. Proctor, Sims, Esq., C.E., F.R.G.S., and Narayan Vasudeoji, Esq.

There will be a Ballot for the election of William Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

Bombay Geogl. Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 17th September 1868.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. WILSON.

A NUMEROUS and influential committee was formed a few weeks ago in Bombay, to take steps for the purpose of presenting a suitable testimonial to one of our oldest and most esteemed European citizens—the Rev. Dr. John Wilson—on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his arrival in India, which falls in February next. It will be seen from what follows that the testimonial, while marking the public estimation of Dr. Wilson's services and worth, will take a shape that will make it most valuable to the community. The committee includes amongst its members most of the Judges of the High Court and the Members of Council, and a large number of other gentlemen, both European and native.

A meeting of the committee was held on August 25th, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, when it was moved by the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, and seconded by Venaekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq., that the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch take the chair.

The Hon'ble Justice Tucker then moved, and Venaekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq., seconded:—That the following gentlemen be appointed members of the sub-committee:—Hon'ble Sir Richard Conch, Kt., Hon'ble H. Newton, Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Hon'ble Alexander Brown, C. E. Chapman, Esq., Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq., Dr. Bhau Dajee. Dr. Hunter, Lukmidass Khimjee, Esq., John Sands, Esq., Jame Taylor, Esq., Venaekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq., and Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Messrs. A. Brown, C.E. Chapman, and J. Douglas were thereupon appointed to ascertain Dr. Wilson's wishes on the subject of a testimonial to him, and to report to the sub-committee.

A meeting of the sub-committee was held on September 8th, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch in the chair, when the following correspondence was read:—

Bombay, 27th August 1868.

DEAR AND REV. SIR,—We, the undersigned, representing and acting on behalf of a number of gentlemen assembled in committee, desire to make known to you the strong desire of the community of Bombay to testify their appreciation of your public services during the last forty years, on the approaching anniversary of your landing in India. It is the particular wish of all concerned, that the mode of giving expression to this sentiment of respect and regard may be completely in consonance with your own feelings and wishes, and before taking any further steps in the matter we have been requested to wait upon you and ascertain what these may be.

We would venture, however, so far to intimate to you the general feeling on the subject as to say, that any scheme which would tend to make the testimonial a personal as well as a public one would be preferred—that, for example, the fund raised by public subscription, or the interest thereon be placed at your entire disposal during your lifetime, either for aid in the prosecution of your literary labours, or in any other way that you may approve, and that its ultimate disposal may be in connection with some benefaction or institution bearing your name, and as a memorial of your services in the cause of religion and philanthropy.

Asking to be favoured with an expression of your wishes,—We remain, dear and Rev. sir, yours very faithfully,

C. E. CHAPMAN.
ALEXANDER BROWN.
JAMES DOUGLAS.

To Rev. Dr. JOHN WILSON.

To C. E. CHAPMAN, Esq., C. S., HON. ALEXANDER BROWN, and JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq.

DEAR SIRS,—Your letter addressed to me on the 27th August, expressing the strong desire of the community of Bombay to testify, on the approaching anniversary of my landing in India their appreciation of my public services during the last forty years, has taken me by surprise as wholly unexpected, and has considerably embarrassed me. Yet I cannot be insensible to the kind and indulgent feeling of the public of Western India in which, I have been informed by you, the movement which it intimates has originated. I cannot well negative the generous proposal made in my behalf, more especially as you have assured me it has the support of the various classes of the diversified community of this place, whose toleration and appreciation I have always felt to be a great encouragement in the imperfect, though long continued, efforts which I have been privileged to make for the enlightenment and advancement of India, and the well-being of its people; as the testimonial may assist me in what, with the help of God, I still propose to do for the promotion of these great objects; and as, after my removal from this earthly scene, if may aid the higher studies of the youth of this Presidency, and that in a form which will be agreeable alike to my European and native friends.

You will thus see that, after consideration and consultation with yourselves, I am willing to accept with deference the proposed testimonial in the personal and public application which you have mentioned. In reversion I should like to be devolved on the University of Bombay (of which from the first I have been a fellow and office-bearer), for the foundation of a Philological Lectureship in connexion with which, in consecutive years, a short series of lectures might be delivered, by a competent European or native scholar, annually elected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied:—

1.—Sanskrit and the Prakrit languages derived from it.
2.—Hebrew and the Shemitic languages.
3.—Latin and Greek.
4.—English, viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its others sources.

With this simple mention of my own feelings and sentiments, in reply to your communication, and with the expression of my sincere thanks to the friends whom you represent,—I am, my dear sirs, most truly and respectfully yours,

JOHN WILSON.

Bombay, 1st September 1868.

A circular inviting subscriptions was issued by the Honorary Secretary (Mr. James Douglas) yesterday. It says—

"It is proposed to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall of Bombay on Monday, the 15th February next, the fortieth anniversary of Dr. Wilson's landing in India, and it is confidently anticipated that this invitation will be warmly responded to; and that at that meeting a substantial token of the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens and of his friends in India and elsewhere, may be presented to him.

"It would be superfluous to attempt to describe in any detail Dr. Wilson's long and eminent services in the cause of enlightenment and progress in this country. These services are known and appreciated by all. For forty years past he has arduously and unremittingly laboured for the welfare of all classes, Europeans and natives; he has earned the highest reputation as a scholar and a man of science; he has been a leader in most of the great philanthropic and educational movements of late years in India; and has thus established a claim to the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen, of all classes and creeds, to which it is felt they will gladly give expression on the present occasion."

Subscriptions are to be forwarded to Mr. Balfour, Secretary and Treasurer of the new Bank of Bombay. The money received will be deposited in an account to be opened with the new Bank of Bombay in the joint names of the Hon'ble Messrs. A. Brown and Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

REPORTS have been received from collectorates to the following effect, for the fortnight ending 31st August:—

KULLUDGHEE.

Rain fell in almost all the villages of the collectorate, and the crops were doing well. The state of public health was good, but cattle disease was prevalent to a slight extent.

BELGAUM.

During the fortnight there was a sufficient fall of rain in the northern talooks of Chikodee and Udnee, which proved highly beneficial to the withering crops in the latter district. Over the remaining portion of the collectorate the fall was partial.

TANNA.

There was a favourable fall of rain; the crops were doing well. Fever had broken out in Dhanoo talook, but was now much less prevalent. Small-pox made its appearance in Kurjut talook and Kolapoor Petta. Cow-pox existed slightly in Kurjut talook among the cattle.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

SIXTH DAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.
(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)
THE MURDER AT THE PERSIAN GULF:—SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Imam Khan was charged with having at the British Residency Government-house at Subzabad, within the territory of the Shah of Persia, on the night following the 5th June last, committed culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the death of one Kally Khan. On being asked to plead he replied that he was intoxicated at the time and did not know what he was doing. This was recorded as a plea of not guilty, and a special jury was empannelled to try the case.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Dunbar appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson for the defence.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said—The prisoner was on the 5th of June last, and for about a year and a half previous to that, a peon in the establishment of the British Political Resident at the Persian Gulf, whose head-quarters are at Bushire, and under the immediate orders of the deceased Kally Khan, who was a native of peons; and the circumstances of the case are shortly these:—On the 2nd June, Ameer Khan, who was a naique of the mounted escort attached to the Residency, and who had been sixteen or seventeen years a Government servant, went to the British Resident's house at Subzabad, about four miles from Bushire, and there found the prisoner and the deceased quarrelling together about a woman of the name of Fatima. The witness advised the deceased to get rid of her, and the deceased appears to have authorised the witness to make some arrangement with her and authorised him to get back Rs. 40 from her. That appears to have been all that took place that day; and the next evidence in order that will be given will relate to about four o'clock in the afternoon preceding the night on which this lamentable occurrence took place. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th June, another man of the name of Fuzloodeen Khan, acting naique of the sowars belonging to the mounted escort, was doing duty at the Government-house at Subzabad, and he and deceased sat together for some time after the Resident, Colonel Pelly, had left. They had dinner together, they smoked and chatted, and then prisoner asked Kally Khan for leave to go into the town next day. Deceased replied—whether rightly or wrongly I don't know;—but he replied "I can't give you leave without the permission of the Sahib"—whether or not that meant the Resident who had gone, I don't know. The men go to their beds in the course of the evening, and at about twelve or one o'clock in the morning this Fuzloodeen Khan is woke up by hearing a voice call out "Havildar, havildar." He starts up and there sees the prisoner, who says, "I have killed the havildar: I have killed Kally Khan." Then the witness tells him he had done a wrong thing. He says "No matter, whether right or wrong, I have got your sword, and I will kill you if you come near me." This noise wakes up others, the guards and sowars on duty at the place. There was a rowtee there, and the soldiers and guards will tell you, the naique in particular, that they saw the prisoner with nothing on his head and with a drawn sword in his hand on it. Then they went and looked for the spot where deceased was, and there they found him lying in a pool of blood. Well, a guard is set over the body, and next morning the doctor, William Hayward, examines the body and finds three wounds. The first is a clean cut from right to left, by which the head is almost entirely separated from the body, only hanging to it by a small piece of skin; and the doctor will tell you that death had resulted from that instantaneously, and to such an extent that the person could not call out or take any steps at all. There is another wound, a mere scratch, two or three inches below; and there is a third, which he will describe, as an oblique clean wound, extending from the top of the right shoulder towards the neck, six inches long and half an inch deep. Now deceased was a healthy man, the doctor had seen him alive and quite healthy on the previous day; and I need not insult your understanding by telling you that no amount of provocation will at all justify a man in deliberately killing another when sleeping, by taking out a drawn sword and cutting his head off. That is murder, or it is nothing; and I will not weary you in the slightest degree by suggesting that the crime can be reduced to anything less than that of murder. The learned Advocate-General then proceeded to explain the indictment—which was very elaborate, comprising sixty-seven counts and extending to about seventy folios—and to show how he had drawn it under four acts—The Indian Penal Code, Act I. of 1849, Act 30 of George III., and Act 9 of George IV., cap. 74, sect. 127.

His Lordship suggested that as Mr. Ferguson did not raise any technical objections, the Advocate-General need not trouble the jury as to all these points, for when he threw sixty-seven counts at the head of a jury it was enough to embarrass them—(a laugh). There was no doubt, however, the indictment would be a lasting memorial to the industry of the Advocate-General.

The Advocate-General replied that he had only taken this trouble so that there might be no technical loop-hole out of which the prisoner could take his way. He wished to bring the different counts to the notice of the jury and His Lordship, as he thought he had drawn them up in such a way as to meet every variety of opinion that could be arrived at by a jury on this case. The learned Advocate-General then showed how the counts referred to prisoner as a British subject, as a military servant, and as a civil servant, and that they applied to the new Penal Code and also to the old English Law. He believed this was the first case that had ever come down from the Persian Gulf, and he really wished that the murderer should not escape from justice if the jury thought the evidence was true, for it was desirable that a man should not have the power of instantaneously cutting off his superior officer's head when he was asleep. It was highly necessary that justice should be done, and he had no doubt it would be so in this case.

Mr. Antonio Pereira, assistant superintendent of the Political Department, Secretariat, was the first witness, and he produced a copy of the *Government Gazette* of 8th inst. with the notification of this trial, a copy of *Aitchison's Treaties* containing the treaty between the H. E. I. Co. and Persia, and also a copy of the treaty with Persia at the close of the late war, as forwarded by the Secret Committee to the Government of Bombay on March 1857—these productions having reference to the legal points mentioned in the opening speech.

Mr. Venayek Narayen, clerk in the Treasury Account Branch of the Accountant General's office, produced a pay abstract of the roll of the Bushire Residency,—to show that the deceased and prisoner were both in the employment of the British Government at the time of the murder.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, and that was simply a corroboration of the above statement made in opening the case. Mr. Ferguson cross-examined the witness to show that prisoner had been a man of quiet inoffensive character, that he had been provoked by refusal of leave and by the deceased having taunted the prisoner on his inability to get out to see his concubine, the woman Fatima, whilst he (deceased) got out and visited her. A deal of evidence was led as to this woman and her connections with prisoner and deceased, to show that she had entered into an agreement with deceased—which is common among Mahomedans—to contract to act as concubine for the next fifty years! It was not shown, however, that the deceased had had any intimacy with the woman. There was a further defence that there had been a quarrel during the night, but none of the witnesses could speak to it, and the apothecary said that, though it was possible the deceased had been awake at the time of the assault, still he did not think that at all probable. The prosecution offered to put the woman into the witness box if his learned friend cared to put any question to her, but Mr. Ferguson declined, and the case was then closed.

Mr. Ferguson then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He commenced by remarking that they had come this day to discharge the most sacred and responsible duty that could fall on them as inhabitants of this town,—to decide whether or not the prisoner at the bar was guilty of murder. The Advocate-General had thought it necessary to arraign the man before them on no less than 67 counts, under every act bearing upon that crime which had ever been brought into play; but he did not intend to go through all these counts, as his Lordship would, in summing up, direct their attention to the particular counts which met the circumstances of the prisoner at the bar. The learned counsel showed that under the Penal Code if a man was carried away by passion, and in the heat of the moment before his blood cooled rushed at another and killed him, then it was competent for the jury to bring in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The facts of this case were extremely strange, and not only so, but horrible; and he should say that the more horrible the crime was the more reluctant ought the jury to be to find the prisoner guilty of it. In considering the facts, he had to ask the jury to consider that beyond the fact that the prisoner was a human being like themselves he had not a single idea in common with them, and so could not be judged by their own feelings, but was little better so far as reason went than the ordinary beasts of the field. He had asked the witnesses, but they replied in the negative as to a taunt against the prisoner. Therefore he could bring no proof of the prisoner's statement that the deceased had taunted him on not being able to get out and visit his own mistress, though he (deceased) could do so; but he could give that as a suggestion which would account for the assault. This was a most bitter taunt to the prisoner if attached to the woman, and as they were all sleeping quite close it was possible that deceased awoke in the course of the night and repeated it to the prisoner. This then was enough to make the man jump off his bed, rush for the sword, and immediately retaliate the deceased in the manner they had heard described; and the doctor had stated that he thought it possible the blows had been struck when the man was sitting up in his bed. This was a probable suggestion, and did the jury find the evidence to warrant it, then the case would come under the exceptions of the Penal Code and the jury might bring in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship before addressing the jury asked the Advocate-General to state which counts, in the mountain of charges, applied to the case of a person in the civil service of the Government and within the territory of a foreign prince, committing murder?—for really there was such an enormous number of counts that they amounted to nothing but absolute nonsense, and it was next to impossible to discover.

The Advocate-General replied that counts from 7 to 12 applied to such a case.

His Lordship, addressing the jury, remarked that in this case there were 67 counts, of which five only were, in his opinion, necessary for the case—in fact one good one would have been sufficient. Those from 7 to 12 were the only ones to which he thought it necessary to direct their attention, and these varied the charges in the same way as in the Penal Code. His Lordship then addressed the jury as usual and read over his notes of the evidence.

The jury after a few minutes retirement unanimously found the prisoner guilty of murder.

The Judge then passed sentence of death, and in doing so said—Imam Khan, you have been found guilty of murdering Kally Khan, who was your superior officer, as havildar of peons at Subzabad, on most convincing evidence. The jury could not have come to any other conclusion properly upon that evidence than that at which they have arrived: and they must have come to that conclusion on the supposition that you killed that man in cold blood and without receiving any grave or sudden provocation from him at the time at which you attacked him, and the evidence leads to the conclusion that you must have brooded over this attack for several hours, and in the most cowardly manner deprived that poor man of his life when he was asleep and defenceless. You showed him no mercy, and I should not be doing my duty now were I to pass any less sentence on you than that of death. The sentence of the Court upon you is, that you be taken from the place where you now stand to the place whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you be dead, on a day hereafter to be named.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock—the woman Fatima, who was in an adjoining room, creating quite a sensation and following the prisoner in the jail gharry with prolonged wails.

The special jury was thanked and dismissed: and the Court adjourned till next day.

THE CASE OF THE PUNJAB BANK VS. NOWROJEE MERWANJEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

At last after two postponements—the first on account of accused's counsel's illness, the second on account of the illness of the accused's himself,—the case of the Punjab Bank *vs.* Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwallah was commenced yesterday. Only one-half of the witnesses for the prosecution have up to this time been examined. Here is a summary of their evidence.

Mr. John Collett—I was manager of the Punjab Bank, and gave over charge of the cash on 9th or 10th October last. Discounted a hoondee for Rs. 5,000 about that time (hoondee shown). Forget whom it was drawn by. Muncherjee Ruttonjee and Co. appear to be acceptors. Mr. Stranack was accountant then. Bill was at 61 days' sight. Merwanjee asked me to negotiate it, and I questioned him as to the advisability of doing so. Book shown me is the bills discounted register book of the Punjab Bank, and gives full details of bills. I see from it that the bill in question was drawn upon Eduljee Jeewunjee, of Kotree, by Muncherjee Ruttonjee & Co., and bears date 10th October. Cannot say whether the drawee's name is in the private memoranda I kept of persons doing business at Kurrachee to whom credit might be given, but remember the name. I kept no official list. This book (shown) is the signature book. If any member of the firm of M. R. & Co. came to sign it at the bank, I must have seen him. I cannot state positively that it contains the signature. Don't know where the firm is: believe it is in Bombay. The bill is drawn in Kurrachee or Kotree. I inquired of Merwanjee alone about the firm, and he said they were his relations. I asked also if it was a *bona-fide* bill, and he said "Yes." I saw no member of the firm when I discounted the bill. It was brought to me ready prepared by Merwanjee, who must have told me, in reply to my question, that it was all regular and in order. I certainly was under the impression that it was signed by the proper parties. Cannot say to whom the money was paid. The bill went through the regular channel after I consented to discount it. It was not my business after the 10th to have the bill accepted, as I was no more manager, although I had securities. I am not aware that any receipt was taken for the amount.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. George Campbell examined—I am manager of the Punjab Bank, and took charge of it on 10th October after office hours. Received charge of bills and securities about the 18th. Up to that time they were with Mr. Collett, who simply held possession; but he had to do all that had to be done in respect to them until I took them over. I found hoondee, marked A, among others. I made no enquiries concerning it, but took it as an order with the securities of the bank. The hoondee became due on 13th December 1867, but it was not paid. The usual notices were then sent to the parties, to Eduljee Jeewunjee by post, to Muncherjee Ruttonjee and Co. by peon. I asked the shroff, Merwanjee, who the parties were; he said merchants carrying on business in Kurrachee and Kotree, and that the firm was sound. I told him to see them and have the matter settled. They wanted time to pay up. Received letters, marked B and C. The second, dated 29th May, contained a letter on Messrs. Nadershah Dorabjee and four days sight, for Rs. 25,000, in part payment of Rs. 5,000. I think I showed that letter to Merwanjee. Sent the order (marked D) into the office to be disposed of in the proper way. Next day Merwanjee brought it to me duly accepted. There is some writing on it now which was not there before. The hoondee became due on 4th June, on which date Rs. 1,200 were paid, and on the 18th of the same month a further sum of Rs. 792-10-0 was paid, and the balance is still due. Merwanjee told me, in answer to my enquiries respecting the drawers of the hoondee that they were merchants in Kurrachee. I believed him. After Merwanjee's failure, about 23rd July 1868, I made enquiries from others, the result of which was that no such firm was in existence. If the hoondee had not been accepted I should have returned it to the drawers. I took no action in the matter of the hoondee for Rs. 5,000, in consequence of Merwanjee's representations to me. Merwanjee was dismissed on 22nd on account of his failure, and because of a deficiency of a sum of Rs. 2,000 in his cash balance, which sum was made good by his security, Mr. Ootumram Koobchund. After Merwanjee left the Bank, his assistant, Manockjee, brought me a file of papers, and asked permission to take it away, but my suspicions were aroused, and I retained them. The account (E) was among them and is marked "Sett Merwanjee Nowrojee's private account." The items in it agree with the items paid into the Bank, and the voucher shows that Rs. 1,000 in silver and Rs. 200 in notes were paid in by Nadershah Dorabjee.

Cross-examined.—Asked Merwanjee to have bill settled as he knew the parties, and because he was the Bank's servant. The hoondee is not accepted by Eduljee Jeevunjee. Cannot say if it was sent to him for acceptance, as the transaction took place prior to my taking charge of the Bank. There is nothing to show that acceptance was refused. There is no book or memoranda in the Bank to show acceptance. Bill alone proves that. I understood the bill to be accepted. Hoondees are stamped "Accepted" when they are sent for acceptance; but it is not the rule to stamp them, though that is done. This is not stamped. It did not occur to me that the bill was not accepted. Merwanjee did not tell me that the parties named in the hoondee were his brothers, and that he was at all interested in their affairs. He and I were not intimate friends. I do not remember having any partnership transactions with him. He purchased some cases of brandy for me from Messrs. Potter & Co. in his name, but I paid for them.

Re-examined.—It was Merwanjee's duty to have told me that the bill was not accepted, which he did not do.

Framjee Heerjeebhoy examined—I know Merwanjee. I was formerly in his employ in connection with the Sind Ice Company. Signature to letter B is not mine. Letter D also bears the same signature. It is not mine. I do not know the handwriting. I do not know the firm of Muncherje Ruttonjee, and am not their manager, and never signed a hoondee for that firm.

Cross-examination—I was at Kotree in the month of May last and know all the shopkeepers in the place. I do not know any such firm as Muncherjee Ruttonjee & Co. I am engaged under Messrs. Maher and Noonan now. I was under Merwanjee's orders when he managed the business of the Sind Ice Company. I do not know anybody of the name of Framjee Heerjeebhoy at Kotree.

Manockjee Heerjeebhoy examined—I was employed in the Bank to receive and pay money. I used to receive and pay money on hoondees at maturity in Merwanjee's absence. (Page shown). It is drawn by Muncherjee Ruttonjee and Co. on Eduljee Jeevunjee and Co. for Rs. 5,000 at 61 days' sight. I swear it never passed through my hands. Don't recollect what hoondee passed through my hands in October. Don't recollect if I paid money for this hoondee. Either Merwanjee or I must have paid it. It was not given to me to have accepted. I used to enter the names of parties I paid money to. This book (shown) is the shroff's cash book, and is in Merwanjee's handwriting. The entry in question appears to be in my handwriting, and purports to have paid money to Muncherjee Ruttonjee. It was not paid to Muncherjee. Merwanjee has two brothers, Muncherjee and Ruttonjee, in Bombay. There is no firm carrying on business in Kurrachee in their names. Hoondee marked C was not given to me to have accepted. It was given to me to keep with others. I did not read it. It is drawn by Muncherjee Ruttonjee and Co. on Nadershah Dorabjee for Rs. 2,500 at four days' sight, and is dated 29th June 1868. Nadershah is Eduljee's son, aged about seven years. Dorabjee was Eduljee's brother. He was about 22 years of age. He is dead. The money could not have been paid to Nadershah Dorabjee. It was paid to Merwanjee. I cannot say whether I paid cash or simply made an entry. I must say the same of the second entry of Rs. 792. It is debited to Nadershah Dorabjee. I did not receive money from him for the Bank. This is a slip to credit Rs. 1,200. Rs. 1,000 were debited to Merwanjee and credited to Nadershah. I received Rs. 200 in notes from Merwanjee. This slip is for Rs. 792-10 in the same way. Such slips are initialed by Merwanjee. The signatures to these two letters (B and C) look like the handwriting of Merwanjee. I know nothing more excepting that whenever the Bank was in need of funds, Merwanjee supplied them. I make this statement voluntarily. I know one instance where there was a cheque for Rs. 5,000 from the Agra Bank, which amount Merwanjee made up. Mr. Campbell or Mr. Collett knew of it.

To the Court—I wrote everything for Merwanjee's order. Nobody did business under the name of Nadershah Dorabjee, and it was not my duty to make enquiries about Nadershah Dorabjee.

The Court then adjourned. The case will be resumed this morning.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

25TH AUGUST 1868.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MESSRS. JUSTICES NEWTON AND WARDEN.

Rukhmabai Saheb, widow of Morarrow Saheb Naik —appellant (defendant), *vs. Radhabai, widow of the ajoresaid Morarrow—respondent* (plaintiff).

Mr. White, with Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik and Mr. Ganputrow Bhasker for the appellant,—Messrs. Pigot and Green, with Mr. Dhirajlal Muthooradas, for the respondent.

The appellant and respondent in this appeal are the widows of Morarrao Desayee of Nessance, the adopted son of Shidojirao, late chief of that place and Sur Lushkar of the Peishwa, who died childless on the 23rd of June 1864. The appellant was the first married wife, but both she and respondent were wives by *lagna* and are of the same caste as their late husband, viz. Sudra. The suit was brought by the respondent Radhabai, who claimed to be joint heir with the appellant of the estate of the deceased, and alleged that the appellant had set up a claim to the entire estate on the ground that she was the eldest widow and that she had sold ornaments to the value of Rs. 82,000. Rukhmabai, by way of defence, stated that she was the eldest widow, and, according to Hindoo Law, she had authority to adopt, and on the 21st of December 1864 she adopted Rao Sahib, the grandson of Vitturao, the brother of her husband's father, Shidojirao, and he therefore was the lawful heir to the entire estate. The plaint was filed on the 19th of December 1864 and before the date of the alleged adoption. Rukhmabai further stated in her defence that she had not in her possession the property as stated in the plaint, and the claim was needlessly over-estimated. The suit was tried by Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, the Judge of the District Court of Dharwar, who decided that unless it could be shown that Radhabai had forfeited her right to share in her deceased husband's estate by misconduct, or had been deprived of it by the act of her late husband in a manner legally binding on her, she was entitled to a half share of his estate; that the eldest widow had the right to adopt, and failing her, the other widows according to priority of marriage; that a son duly adopted at once inherited the property of the deceased; that Rukhmabai must be considered the elder widow; and that Shidojirao, the grandson of Vitturao, had not been properly adopted. The District Judge found distinctly that the adoption was not authorized by Morarrao, and he came to the conclusion that the adoption, which he did not doubt was made on the 24th of December 1864, was invalid. He then found that the property left by Morarrao was as correctly stated in the plaint as was possible under the circumstances, that the claim was properly valued, and that Radhabai was entitled to the share sued for. Against this decree Rukhmabai appealed to the High Court.

In appeal before the High Court the points for consideration were, whether Shidojirao was in fact adopted by Rukhmabai, and, if so, whether the adoption was valid either by reason of its having been made by the authority of the deceased Morarrao or by virtue of the power which Rukhmabai had by the Hindoo Law, by which these parties were governed. In regard to the first point, the Court held that the fact of the adoption was proved; and with reference to the second point, their Lordships came to the conclusion that there was no direction by the deceased to adopt. It therefore became necessary for their Lordships to consider the third point, whether the adoption without the direction of the deceased was a valid one; and the following is their Lordships' judgment on the point:—

"The Mitakshara is silent on the point in question, and it is necessary for us to resort to the Mayukha, which in the part of India to which these parties belonged must be regarded as the next authority." In the Vyavaharamayakha, Chap. 4, Section 5, Art. 17, it is said, "Ther

MEMORANDUM ON THE REMOVAL OF TROOPS IN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMIC CHOLERA

By John Murray, M.D., Inspector General of Hospitals, Upper Provinces of Bengal,—(dated 18th June 1868).

The practice of removing troops into camp on the appearance of epidemic cholera in cantonments, is of recent origin. It is founded, on the principle that the disease is communicable, which was not generally acknowledged by the medical profession in India or in Europe, before the year 1861. This has been confirmed by the recorded experience of the disease in Europe, and clearly demonstrated by the history of the Hurdwar epidemic of 1867, where the disease was traced radiating from a centre from 300 to 700 miles in all directions, and spreading continuously with the returning pilgrims, leaving upwards of 100,000 victims in its track. It is now allowed by the most experienced and intelligent professional and non-professional observers all over the world.

As its communicability has been the guiding principle of the measures I have adopted during seven severe epidemic attacks, which have come under my observation and direction, a record of their development may prove useful and suggestive of further improvement.

In the year 1851 there was a severe attack of cholera in the Central Prison at Agra, of which I was in medical charge. After a time the prisoners were removed into tents with marked advantage. Again in 1856 as medical visitor, I had the men more early removed, and the camp changed ground several times with very decided benefit. In subsequent epidemics in the years 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, the prisoners were again speedily removed, and divided into separate parties, which frequently changed ground, and in every instance with satisfactory results. The annual strength of the prisoners varied from 2,063 to 3,978, of whom 611 died during these six epidemics.

As Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, I was present in the stations of Agra and Muttra during the epidemics in 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, and at Gwalior during the attacks of 1861 and 1862. The total strength of the European regiments, including the families, was 11,121, of which 661 died.

When the cholera attacked the troops in the station of Agra in 1860, I recommended to General Showers, C.B., the removal of the troops into tents in the manner practised in the Central Prison in former epidemics, and then being carried out during the simultaneous attack amongst the prisoners. He said—" That is a medical question which you understand better than I do. Point out what ought to be done, and it shall be carried out; but bear in mind that the responsibility rests with you." Measures were conducted in a similar spirit during the subsequent attacks at Agra, Muttra, and Gwalior in 1861, 1862 and 1863. As all the recommendations were carried out with military precision, an opportunity was afforded of proving their efficiency.

I was present as Inspector General of Hospitals during the year 1867, soon after the disease made its appearance at Umballa, and observed the satisfactory working of the arrangements there, which were most efficiently carried out by the military authorities, on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Dr. Cox.

In addition to my own experience, I have derived much advantage from personal intercourse, and private and official correspondence on the subject of cholera, with many of the most experienced medical officers in India.

It is necessary to consider the details of this most important measure for the protection of the troops, in epidemic attacks of cholera, viz., removal into camp, with its advantages and disadvantages, and the best means of conducting the movement.

The removal of *the affected* from cantonments, benefits those *who remain* by withdrawing a continually increasing source of danger, and by allowing them more accommodation, which is valuable in proportion to its extent. The *affected* are benefitted by removal from the locality, which has been contaminated by the emanations from the sick, even if it were not the original source of the poison. The removal of all the occupants of the building in which the disease has shown itself, benefits the *latently affected*, in affording them a more favourable prospect of recovery, whilst it removes a future source of danger. The movement is useful by the excitement it occasions by affording occupation, and by diverting attention from the disease.

In most instances the immediate effect of change of air has been beneficial, and in some the subsequent health of those moved into camp has been better than that of those who remained. Thus all parties benefit by the removal, but it entails difficulties, inconvenience, expense, and possibly danger during the hot and rainy reasons, if not judiciously carried out. The difficulties can be overcome, the expense is certainly compensated for by the saving of life and health, and the inconvenience must be borne with for the sake of the public benefit.

[A table is here inserted showing the result of moving into camp in the epidemic attacks of cholera in 1867.]

There were thus 80 removals of European and native troops and prisoners during the epidemic in 1867. In 34 of these no fresh case appeared; in 11 it appeared only on the first and second day after removal. In these latter instances the disease was evidently carried out from cantonments by the men. The disease appeared subsequently to the second day in only 35 instances. Thus in more than half the cases, the immediate check of the disease was the result of the removal. Not only no fresh cases occurred, but many in whom the disease was in a state of incubation, either escaped violent symptoms, or were placed in more favourable circumstances for recovery, as, in many instances, the disease continued to appear in cantonments, long after it had ceased in camp.

One grave question for consideration is the subsequent sickness of the parties removed. In India there is always a great increase of miasmatic disease during the rainy season, and as the attacks of cholera in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab generally occur during that season, there is some difficulty in determining how far the subsequent sickness of a Regiment, that has been sent to a cholera camp, has been influenced by the season,—by the removal during this season,—or by the manner in which that removal has been carried out.

When a Regiment arrives at the encamping ground before the tents have been prepared in the hot season, —or is pitched in low marshy ground in the rains,—makes too long marches,—or commits excess, extraordinary sickness may be expected to ensue. To infer that an increase of sickness was solely owing to the removal, is to ignore these facts, and the after effects of cholera, or its treatment, and also the ordinary increase of malarious disease at that season. Should there be an excess of the average sickness of the station, the increase may fairly be attributed to the movement. On the other hand, if there be a diminution of the ordinary sickness of the station, it may justly be attributed to the removal; especially if a comparison can be drawn between a party only of the garrison or regiment, which is moved into camp, and the part which remained in cantonments.

The effect of the partial removal during 1867 was that in one station (Umballa), there was less subsequent sickness than in the troops which remained, whilst in two other stations (Lahore and Meerut), there was less subsequent sickness in one portion (the R. A.) of the troops that removed into camp than in those which remained; but the was greater sickness in the other portion (the Infantry Regiments) which was in camp during the same period. This is very remarkable, and it would be important to ascertain the cause of this exceptional sickness; as if remediable, it might be avoided in future. The discovery of the cause of this great difference would be valuable for future guidance.*

After a Wing of the 23rd Regiment moved into a cholera camp in August 1863, there was only 66 per cent. of sickness in it during the following five months, whilst there was 101 per cent. in the other half of the Regiment which had remained in cantonment.

Of the native troops at Peshawur, there were detachments from five Regiments, of the strength of 908 on duty with the European cholera camps. Among these there were 980, or 107·929 per cent. of admissions from June to October inclusive (of which 858, or 94·713 per cent. were from fevers). In the rest of the Regiments of the strength of 2,105, there were 2,719, or 129·168 per cent. of admissions (of which 2,408, or 114·391 per cent. were from fevers). In the three Native Regiments which were not removed from the station, of the strength of 1,000 there were during the same period 1,582, or 157·992 per cent. of admissions. Thus an improvement is shown of nearly 50 per cent. (43·162) in the detachments moved into camp over the Regiments which remained.

The European troops in Peshawur were attacked with cholera on the 20th May 1867. The Royal Artillery and H. M.'s 42nd Highlanders were immediately removed into camp. H. M.'s 87th Regiment was moved out in detachments, the last of which left on the 9th June. Towards the end of June, the 42nd Regiment proceeded to a neighbouring hill called *Cherat*. The sickness in this corps from the 1st of June to the 1st November (when it left for England) on a strength of 556 was 258 admissions (of which 88, or 15·548 per cent. were from fevers). The other corps returned to Peshawur, when the 42nd went to *Cherat*, and during the same period, in the Royal Artillery on a strength of 344, there were 563 admissions (of which 353, or 102·610 per cent. were from fevers). In the 77th Regiment of the strength of 529, the admissions were 1,025 (of which 804, or 152·935 per cent. were from fevers). This excessive sickness has been attributed to the removal into camp. In the 42nd Regiment, which was in camp at the same time, *but did not return to Peshawur*, the admissions from fevers were considerably under the average in other stations in India, and only one-tenth of those in the 77th Regiment. During the same period there was excessive sickness in the native troops in the station, which had not been moved into camp; and also in those from which detachments had been sent on duty with the European camps. This excessive sickness is always found to follow if heavy rain falls in the earlier part of the season at Peshawur, which was the case this year. It must be remarked that the admissions from fevers in the detachments of Native troops sent into camp was nearly 20 per cent. (19·581) less than in the rest of their Regiments, which remained in cantonments.

It is a remarkable fact that at the three stations Meerut, Lahore, and Peshawur, where the subsequent sickness was highest, the Royal Artillery suffered much less than the Infantry. The average strength of the Artillery was 1,262, and in the months of September and October, there were 506 admissions (of which 272, or 21 per cent. were from fevers). The average strength of the Infantry Regiments was 2,061, and the admissions during the same months were 1,595 (of which 1,362, or 66·084 per cent. were from fevers).

At Shahjehanpore a Wing of H. M.'s 36th Regiment was attacked by cholera on the 8th August 1867. The head-quarters with 3 companies and the Band moved into camp on the 9th and morning of the 10th. This party suffered little, as there were only five fresh cases after removal. The remainder of the Wing, consisting of 2 companies, the married families, and hospital, was detained in cantonments by heavy rain and want of tents till the 14th, and in the meanwhile lost three men. They suffered severely after removal, as there were 27 fresh cases in camp. The only appreciable difference to account for the excessive sickness in the latter detachment, was that it was *detained several days* longer in cantonments, while the disease was raging there.

At Ferozepore in H. M.'s 5th Regiment, there was less sickness after removal into camp in June than previously. During the previous three months, there had been, out of the strength of 693,—430, or 62·049 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 381, or 40·548 per cent. were from fevers). During the subsequent six months, there were only 372, or 54·679 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 91, or 13·131 per cent. were from fevers), thus showing only one-third admissions from fevers during twice the subsequent period.*

The Native Troops moved into camp from eight stations in 14 different detachments. In 10 of these, there were no fresh cases after removal, in 2 the disease did not appear after the first day, and in the remaining 2, it continued after four days.

The Jails had a most remarkable immunity from attack, though the disease raged in the neighbouring cantonments and surrounding districts. Out of 76 jails in the Upper Provinces, there were only 12 in which more than three cases appeared in one month.

The subsequent effect of the removal of troops has thus in almost every instance been beneficial to their health, and the exceptional instances are the two Infantry Regiments at Meerut and Lahore, the causes of which possibly may be explained.

The inferences to be drawn from the other portions of Table No. II. are not so clear and conclusive. There was a slight preponderance in the sickness in the stations from which the whole of the troops were moved; but the proportion of fevers in them was less.

The Diagnosis or early recognition of the disease is of great practical importance. All are not Stoics or philosophers when cholera is raging around. Some are panic-struck, imagining every feeling of uneasiness to be cholera; whilst others anxious to avoid exciting alarm, or moving into camp, report real cases of cholera as diarrhœa drink, or sun-stroke. The name of choleraic diarrhœa has been applied to *a stage of cholera*, and under this disguise the precaution against its spreading have been neglected, and when collapse displays the real character of the disease, confidence in the physician is shaken, and hope deserts its deluded victim.

Diarrhœa is a deviation from health, dependent on many causes, and found at all seasons and in all countries, and with symptoms very like those which prevail, very generally, during epidemics of cholera. During these periods the loose motions sometimes become watery, with cramps and vomitting, with a dark countenance and congested eyes. This is called choleraic diarrhœa. Occasionally these symptoms are followed by collapse, when the strength is prostrated, the natural secretions suspended, the body livid and cold, the pulse feeble, and the breathing gradually ceases. This is called cholera, and there is no disease whatever more formidable, or less amenable to remedies. Those who cannot recognize the disease before this stage arrives say that medicine has no power in cholera, but they approve of preventive measures. Those who recognize in choleraic diarrahœa a stage of cholera, not only approve of preventive measures; but acknowledge the danger of contagion or communication during this stage, and place confidence in the judicious use of remedies which are regulated by a knowledge of the ordinary course of the disease. Choleraic diarrhœa should be recognized as *merely a stage of cholera*, requiring the same precautions to be taken against its dissemination as in the case of cholera. A mistaken or erroneous diagnosis will occasionally thus take place, but this will be rare in proportion to the experience of the physician, and the vital importance of early detection will palliate, if it do not justify, a leaning to the decision which guards off danger. The debility or prostration caused by many diseases predisposes to the development of cholera during an epidemic, and nothing predisposes more to this result than purging induced by medicine, diet, or exposure. The supervention of cholera is no proof that the previous diagnosis of a pre-existing disease was erroneous.

Precautionary Measures.—I shall now proceed to consider in what these consist. When epidemic cholera is prevailing in the district or in a neighbouring city, especially if it has prevailed at the station at the same season in former years,—on the appearance of a single case of cholera, or on an unusual prevalence of diarrhœa, special attention should be paid to sanitary and dietary regulations; and the men should be prohibited visiting the infected places. The Regimental Surgeon should report to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the circumstances of any case of cholera occurring, or the prevalence of diarrhœa in his regiment, who should at once examine the case.

On the appearance within the week of a second case of cholera, or an increase of diarrhœa, under these circumstances, the preliminary camp should be pitched, and carriage held in readiness to move all the troops in the station. With the Deputy Inspector General will rest the responsibility of recommending the removal of the troops, or of delaying this movement until the appearance of the fourth case, when it should be compulsory; in the absence of the Deputy Inspector General, this responsibility will rest with the Senior Medical Officer, but the former should proceed to the station with as little delay as possible. On the appearance of a single case at a *non-cholera* season, only a partial evacuation of the building in which it occurred is required; but this portion should be disinfected. When more than one case appears in a barrack during the presence of cholera in the district, or at the usual cholera season, the whole building or barrack should be evacuated and disinfected before being re-occupied.

The preliminary camp should consist of tents and cots for 200 men, pitched on a site previously selected, and carefully prepared from two to four miles distant from cantonments, and if practicable across a river. The camping ground should be surrounded by a double row of trees; and trees should be planted on both sides of the streets of the camp. The part in which the tents are pitched should be ploughed up at the end of the season. The secretions should be buried outside the outer line of trees.

The presence of the infected men is a source of danger to the rest of the station; the sooner they are removed, the safer for the station, and the better for themselves. The occupants of the building should be removed before sunset of the day in which the presence of the epidemic is acknowledged, provided the preliminary camp has been prepared and equipped ready for occupation. Cots with bedding complete to the extent of 15 per cent. of the strength of the British troops at the station should be provided in addition to the regimental stores. The barrack cots should accompany the men in changing the grounds. The bedding of the cots in the preliminary camp, which was used by men who may have been attacked there, or on the day they leave the camp, should be burnt. The cots are essential during the rainy season; but during the hot season, should there be *any very great difficulty about carriage*, straw mats in which the bedding might be wrapped on the march might be used.

The detachment should march from the preliminary camp on the second day, to render it available for future use. The march should be short, from one to four miles, and the camp pitched on high ground, with trees if available, and not near a large village. They should change ground every second or third day, marching in the morning so that the tents may be ready by sunrise.

The excretions should be buried in trenches to leeward of the camp, and smoky fires burned to windward. The duties should be slight. Recreation and amusement should be encouraged, and exposure to the sun or to rain carefully avoided. It is here that the presence of the officers is most required, and most beneficial. It is impossible to avoid discomfort in camp during the hot and rainy season. This is most felt by the officers who live in separate bungalows, and incur less danger from the disease than the men, who live in large numbers in the same building. The latter feel relief from the change. I have often heard a sensation of relief from oppression expressed by both officers and men, and subsequently observed a reluctance to return to cantonments.

The expense to Government of removal is great, but the saving of life even in a pecuniary point of view, amply compensates for the present outlay. The accompanying Table No. III. shows that the rate of mortality in stations that have frequently been attacked, before and after the systematic use of removal, has *diminished more than one-half*, viz., from 7·097 to 3·238 per cent. During the year 1867, the rate of mortality in the old and in the new stations from which removal took place, out of a strength of 16,805, was only 510, or 3·345 per cent. The mortality at the previous rate would be 1,192, thus showing a saving of more than four hundred lives (482). The great mortality in the party which was detained a week in Shahjehanpore was evidently caused by the delay in removal. The Wing of the 29th Native Infantry which was attacked at the same time, and immediately moved into camp, had no fresh case after removal. This indicates that the *early removal* was the chief cause of the reduced mortality in the other stations; and it is hoped that the suggested alterations will still further diminish the sickness and mortality in future epidemics.

P. S.—Since writing the above report, I have received a valuable illustration of the effect of removal as shown when a part only of a Regiment is moved into camp. At Nowshera (22 miles from Peshawur), 2 companies of H. M.'s 10th Regiment were removed to camp in consequence of cholera, on the 20th June 1867. There was no fresh case of cholera after removal, and they returned to cantonments on the 27th June. During the subsequent six months, there were 103 admissions, or 87·288 per cent. from all diseases (of which 77, or 65·254 per cent. were from fevers). In the rest of the Regiment, of the strength of 605, there were 661 admissions, or 109·264 per cent. from all diseases (of which 499, or 82·480 per cent. were from fevers), thus showing nearly twenty-two (21·976) per cent. less sickness in the party which was removed to camp than the rest of the Regiment which remained in cantonment.

J. M.

* In three stations only part of the European troops moved into cholera camps, viz :—

1st, Umballa.—The Royal Artillery and 21st Hussars remained in cantonments, and there were 45·454 per cent. of admissions from all diseases during the months of September and October (of which 29·331 per cent. were from fevers). H. M.'s 84th Regiment moved into camp in April and May, and there were during September and October only 27·049 per cent. of admissions from all diseases, of which 18·339 per cent. were from fevers), being 17·295 per cent. less than in the troops which had remained in cantonments.

2nd, Lahore.—The garrison remained in the Fort, and there were in September and October 68·965 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 47·586 per cent. were from fevers). The Royal Artillery moved into camp during the months of May, June, July, and August, and there were only 3·509 per cent. of admissions from all diseases, of which 2·509 per cent. were from fevers, being 31·465 less than the garrison. H. M.'s 10th Regiment moved into camp at the same time as the Royal Artillery, and there were 39·622 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 30·234 per cent. were from fevers). This shows an increase of 56·127 per cent. on the sickness of the Royal Artillery, which were in camp under similar circumstances. An explanation of this great difference would be important.

3rd, Meerut.—Her Majesty's 13th Hussars remained in cantonments, and there were in September, October, and November 42·739 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 19·553 per cent. were from fevers). The Royal Artillery removed into camp in August and September, and during the same three months, there were only 35·251 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 7·703 per cent. were from fevers), which is 7·649 per cent. less than in the Hussars. Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment also went into camp in August and September, and there were in the same three months 54·724 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 22·795 per cent. were from fevers). This is nearly 20 per cent. (19·946) higher than the Artillery which were in camp during the same period.

* It will be observed that the periods from which the comparative ratios of sickness are drawn are not as usual annual periods, and they vary in the individual months contrasted Table No. II. in showing the health of the stations, omits the four cold season months, because the usual relief of European troops changes the Regiments in many of them at that time.

In other instances the periods contrasted could only be after the date of the attack of cholera in the station last affected, which varies from April in Umballa to August in Meerut. The sickness has been calculated on the admissions as more comprehensive than the mortality or invaliding, which are more dependent on professional treatment.

COLONEL MEADE'S ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP.

(*Friend of India, Sept.* 10.)

The experiment of publishing annual reports on the administration of the hundred and forty nobles who are entrusted with the lives and liberties of a fourth of the whole population of India, was as bold as it is creditable to the present Governor General. It is desirable that the public should know how the Feudatory States prosper, not only that we may contrast their condition with that of the provinces under English management, but that we may learn the good as well as prevent the evil. It is still more important that the public acts of the Chiefs should be brought to light for their own sake. They are now well assured that nothing but such conduct as that of Tonk and Joudhpore will imperil their position, and that not even misrule so monstrous and crimes against society so great will cause the annexation of their estates for ever. Thus secured in all their ancestral rights, while defended from outward attack and intestine revolt, they may with confidence betake themselves to public business, if from no higher motive than that of increasing their rent-roll. It is right that they should see themselves as others see them, and that they should be stimulated to a higher sense of duty at once by the example of their fellows and by the published approval, or condemnation, of their Sovereign's representatives. At the same time an experiment of this kind must be conducted with much tact. A Political Agent is required to write without reserve in his secret communications to the Foreign Office. In a Report for the public we must expect, not indeed the disingenuousnes and studied omissions which mislead, as in the case of Colonel Barr's last fragment on Baroda, but such justifiable vagueness and clear references to other despatches as so frequently occur in Colonel Meade's second Report. As yet no account has been published of the Nizam's administration beyond a short memorandum by Sir R. Temple which appeared in the *Gazette*; nor of Cashmere which has a Resident for half the year; nor of Napaul; nor of the Mahratta and Kattyawur Chiefs; nor of the Punjab nobles except Bhawulpore. The Governor General will doubtless see that his orders are carried out in their case also. We ask for no information which would compromise the relations of the Foreign Office and our Feudatories, but for all other political and statistical facts. The annual Administration Reports of the Native States should appear as regularly and as early as those of our own ten Provinces.

Colonel Meade is entrusted with the supervision, from Indore, of one-half, or seventy-one, of all our feudatories. Extending west and east from Khandeish to Chota Nagpore or from Neemuch to near Benares, and south and north from the Nerbudda to the Chumbul, these States occupy an area equal to that of Great Britain, with a population of eight millions and a rent-roll of about two and a half millions sterling a year. The ruling class still belong chiefly to the original Rajpoot, Brahmin and Boondela settlers, but the invasions of the Mahomedans and the ravages of the Mahrattas are seen in the fact that seven of the chief States are held by the former and four by the latter. The seventy-one States maintain an armed force of no less than 70,751 sepoys and military police, and of these 2,607 are artillery. The ordnance consists of 829 guns. Colonel Meade remarks that a large proportion of these consists of dismounted pieces, while many are scattered over old forts and if removed from them would be useless. These figures do not include the district and road police of Gwalior, for instance, which is 10,000 strong. The revelation made during the trial of Captain Harward show that it would be well to watch more carefully than hitherto the importation of arms into the Feudatory States. We are no alarmists on this subject so long as the Sikhs and the Armsgrong do not find their way beyond our frontier. Nor would such a force and military police be a serious number for a territory as large as that of Great Britain, if the men were really employed in the duties of watch and ward instead of being massed and drilled as the military followers of the chief. Still, so soon as our own Native Army is reorganised and properly armed, and our new strategical system has been completed, we may look with indifference on the armed bands of all our feudatories except these of Cashmere and the Nizam. Our subjects in Native States require to be armed, not only because the absence of law renders self-defence imperative, but to keep down the wild beasts in the vast expanse of jungle which is allowed to spread over even cultivable land.

We regret that we cannot declare that the management of these seventy one States teaches us any lessons as to the government of Asiatics. The most highly-paid advocates of pure Native rule will look in vain for examples worthy of imitation. All that is commended or commendable is to be found in the record of States which have been, or are, under the administration of our Political officers, or is to be traced to the adoption of our methods and laws as in the Bhopal Agency. Thus we read of the hitherto grossly mismanaged State of Sillana, that "the Chief and his affairs have not improved during the past year," that "the condition of the principality, when compared with the adjoining States of Jowra and Rutlam, is very unsatisfactory and lamentable." Now Jowra and Rutlam being under minors are administered by Lala Ali Rajpore we are told "the Maharana, Gungadeo, is a perfect slave to opium and spirits and almost always intoxicated. He pays no attention to State affairs, and, so long as he has money to squander on the worthless characters around him, thinks and cares for nothing else. Entreaty and injunction from the Political officer have been alike disregarded by this Chief." The state of Rewah is lamentable. "Large districts are farmed to contractors for lump net sums, details and expenses being left wholly to them; while they are also entrusted with extensive judicial and other powers, in the exercise of which they are practically uncontrolled." "There is no Chiefship within the limits of the Central India Agency whose administration in all its branches remains so thoroughly inefficient, and in which the worst features of the Native system of government still so flourish as in Rewah." "The Rewah Chief has continued to evade the payment of the contribution he engaged to make good towards the survey, notwithstanding that the impropriety of such a course has been clearly pointed out to him." The Jignee Chief is still "unfit to be retrusted with its charge." Even Sindhia has gone back. We read of "the unsatisfactory accounts of Maharajah Sindhia's present frame of mind" consequent on the measures that were *taken for the reduction of the* "embodied and disciplined" Nujeeb Force as agreed to in 1860. The jurisdiction of the Court of Vakeels, to which also his highness agreed, is "most distasteful," and his views regarding a sum which he promised to contribute for roads are "not of the liberal character that might fairly be looked for from the ruler of a State possessing the resources and wealth of Gwalior." Sindhia enjoys an annual income of upwards of a million sterling. His Esanguri district is still as badly managed as ever. Yet his "respect for the authority of the British Government" is extolled, and as Colonel Daly bears that testimony no one will question it, remembering what a riddle the Maharajah of Gwalior is. As to Holkar, he is a chief like him of Baroda or Joudhpore from whom little is expected. He *proposes* only to make a liberal grant for schools. His new land settlement will raise his income from 32 to 41 lakhs of rupees a year. The people view it with alarm because the high prices of recent years have been made the standard of rent. Colonel Meade writes very cautiously on the subject. He approved of three or four settlement papers submitted to him. Holkar is evidently acting in a way not a bit worse than all our early settlement officers under Mr. Thomason's guidance, and we trust Colonel Meade will see that he gives relief and reduces the assessment wherever the latter presses too heavily. For we guarantee Holkar, Rewah, Joudhpore, Cashmere, the Guikwar and such oppressors against the revolt of their tenantry. The Duttia chief alone is praised. The Agra Durbar had a good influence in leading the Begum of Bhopal to return to the business of her State. The venerable Chief of Seetamow returned from that Durbar only to die, at the age of ninety. From his death-bed he expressed "immense" gratification at the tender condescension of Sir John Lawrence towards him on that occasion. "He wrote, as he had ever spoken, with gratitude of the protection and consideration that had always been extended to him and his State by the British Government and its officers."

Colonel Meade has furnished some valuable statistics, illustrating the progress made by Central India since Sir John Malcolm's settlement. In Malwa, for instance, the population has increased forty per cent. and is now about half a million, while Indore is a wealthy but still "shamefully" unsanitary city with 73,598 inhabitants. The increase in little Dewas, with its hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, has been nearly a hundred per cent. The Opium culture alone yielded two millions sterling to our revenue last year, while the land on which the poppy was grown pays so high a rent to the chiefs that they encourage the growth. When we read that "there is little or no friendly intercourse or communication between the Chiefs," and are assured by an authority so friendly to our feudatories "that the existing security to life and property is wholly due to the influence and authority of the British Government, we may well congratulate ourselves on the good work we are doing even in Native States. As we keep the peace for and among the chiefs who enjoy a revenue of more than 2½ millions sterling it becomes us to see that their tenantry are fairly treated. And this Colonel Meade and his assistants seem to do with much conscientiousness, great ability and some little success.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 15th July,* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1864 and by Act No. XVIII of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11 1/16d. „
3 do. ... at 1s. 11d. „
2 do. ... at 1s. 10 15/16d. „
1 do. ... at 1s. 10 7/8d. „
On demand ... at 1s. 10 13/16d. „
On Scotland and Ireland ... at 1s 10 3/4d. „
Circular Notes ... 1s. 10½d. „

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA ... BOMBAY ...
MADRAS ... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA ... LAHORE ...

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4 do. 1/11 1/8 „
3 do. 1/11 1/16 „
2 do. 1/11 „
1 do. 1/10 15/16 „
On demand 1/10 7/8 „
On Scotland 1/10 7/8 „

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £5 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 sus'ought above £20 ... 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. ... 1s. 11 7/8d. „
„ 3 do. ... 1s. 11 15/16d. „
„ 1 do. ... 1s. 10 15/16d. „
On demand ... 1s. 10 7/8d. „
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent, paid to Europa Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10 13/16d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Panang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balances not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... at ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... at ... 5 „
3 do. ... at ... 3 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, will bout charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—PATION COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Rangoon. Hongkong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee,
4 do. ... at 1s. 11 1/16d. „
3 do. ... at 1s. 11d „
2 do. ... at 1s. 10 15/16d. „
1 do. ... at 1s. 10 7/8d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 10 3/4d. „

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 25*th March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Subscribed Capital ... £928,200.
Paid-up Capital ... £464,100
Reserve Fund ... £ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh and Branch Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Robson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late Collector in Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. Sewell Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England

National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable on those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to